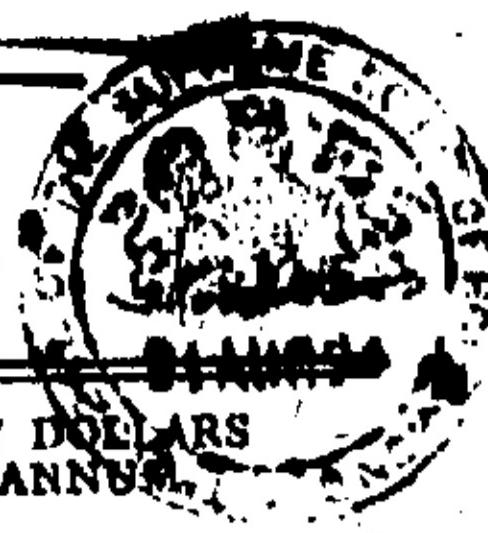




Hong Kong Telegraph



FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1894.

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,185,000
PAID-UP £500,000

BANKERS: LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 Months 5 per cent.

" 6 " 4 "

" 3 " 3 "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1894. [20]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—
D. Gillen, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.
H. Stoltenhoff, Esq.

Chief Manager, GEO. W. F. PLAIFAR.

Branches.—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and Amoy.

BANKERS:—

The Commercial Bank of Scotland.
Paris Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ld.).

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1893. [17]

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP £251,093.15.0

BANKERS:—

CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 3, PRINCE'S STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES: BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND SHANGAI.

AGENCIES: PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST,

ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,

Manager.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1893. [210]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS £800,000

RESERVE FUND £275,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 5 per cent.

" 6 " 4 "

" 3 " 3 "

A. C. MARSHALL,

Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1894. [503]

Fingerings.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

has a long record of GOOD SERVICES to refer to; its FUNDS, annually increasing, amount to £7,913,375. The premiums are moderate; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

For particulars and rates, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1894. [743]

THE MEIJU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF TOKYO.

The AGENCY of the above-named Company having this Day been TRANSFERRED

to the Undersigned, they are now prepared to accept RISKS against FIRE at CURRENT RATES.

For the MITSUI BUSAN KAISHA,

K. FUKU, Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1894. [746]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 £833,333.33.

EQUAL TO \$318,000.00

RESERVE FUND £318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Lee Sing, Esq. LO YEE MOON, Esq.

LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken

at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1894. [747]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSKEUNG FAT,

Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1894. [184]

Intimations.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(SATURDAY), 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1894.

AT 2.45 P.M.

COMPETITION, SHORT RANGE CUP

and SPOONS; Ranges, 500 and 600

yards; Seven Shots. Entrance fee, 30 cents.

G. K. MOORE,

Honorary Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1894. [46]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,

LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY

MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will

be held at the COMPANY'S HOTEL, on MONDAY,

10th September, at NOON, for the purpose of

receiving a Statement of Accounts of the

Company to the 30th June, 1894, with the Report of

the Directors and to discuss any matters that

may competently be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 27th instant to the

10th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

R. LYALL,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1894. [897]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

of SHAREHOLDERS in the above

COMPANY will be held at the COMPANY'S

OFFICES, on SATURDAY, 1st September, at

NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report

of the General Managers, together with a State-

ment of Accounts to 30th June, 1894.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 15th

September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1894. [297]

THE NEW BALMORAL GOLD MINING

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the

FOURTH or FINAL CALL of FIFTY

CENTS per Share, on the Shares issued at

ONE DOLLAR has now been made.

NOTICE is also given that the CALL of FIFTY

CENTS per Share, on the Shares issued in ex-

change for Shares in the Old Company has

now been made. Both these Calls FALL DUE

on the 10th September, and should be PAID to

the Undersigned at No. 9, Praya Central, to

whom the SCRIP should be sent for endorse-

ment.

By Order of the Board,

W. HUTTON POTTS,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1894. [860]

LAUDATORY NOTICE.

LAUDATORY TREATMENT to PASSENGERS

on Board Messrs. JARDINE, MATHERSON &

& CO.'S Steamers "TAISANG," "CHOY-

SANG," and "CANTON."

WE, the Undersigned, have great pleasure

in informing the Public that we have

made many trips to the North on board the

above-named Steamers and that we have

received excellent treatment in every respect

from the CAPTAINS and COMPRODADORES on board

the same during our voyages. The boys also

serve us with great attention and care. Espe-

cially Mr. LEUNG SAM-U, General Compro-

dor of the Company at Canton, has done everyth-

ing in his power to please us and has given strict

orders to the Servants to give us every satisfa-

ction. It is our sincere hope that the Ewto

Company will have a very prosperous and

lucrative business.

TOH YU SAM, PO,

SEUNG YU PO,

KAI TSIN CHEE,

YUN YU TIEN,

LEONG KAI CHEW,

SIN TING YING.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1894. [917]

THE PHARMACY,

Under New and Experienced Management.

FLETCHER & Co. whilst thanking the

community of Hongkong for past support

trust to merit a constance of same by devoting

close attention to Business and SUPPLYING

as formerly GOODS of the BEST QUALITY

only.

For the present Season we recommend with

confidence:—

QUININE AND IRON TONIC.

SYRUP of the HYPOPHOSPHITES.

EFFERVESCENT CITRATE MAGNESIA.

VALENTINE'S MEAT JUICE.

LACTOPEPTINE.

A Large Assortment of NAIL, TOOTH, HAIR

and SHAVING BRUSHES, also TOILET REQUI-

SITES of every description always in Stock.

FLETCHER & Co.—FAMILY CHEMISTS,

PERFUMERS, WINE and SPIRIT MER-

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1894.

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUCKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

FIRST-CLASS DISPENSING at prices that will bear comparison with first-rate pharmacies at home.

Every care is taken to ensure prompt despatch; all Drugs and Chemicals used are guaranteed to be of the finest quality, and all the Europeans in the firm are qualified by British examination.

PATENT MEDICINES, INVALIDS' REQUIREMENTS, SURGICAL APPLIANCES, &c., &c., at Current Rates.

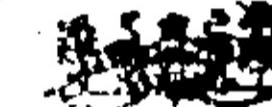
SPONGES, PERFUMERY, TOILET REQUISITES.

The Dispensary is open from 7 A.M. to 7:30 P.M. on WEEK DAYS and from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. on SUNDAYS, but Medicine may be obtained at any hour, day or night.

All Complaints should be addressed to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1894.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.



Ex S.S. "ADEN"

We have Received our First Shipment of
VEGETABLE & FLOWER SEEDS.

SEASON 1894-95.

The SEEDS will be OPENED OUT as soon as the weather sets fair, and in the meantime orders will be booked for execution in the sequence in which they are received as long as the supply lasts.

SEED LISTS

with

HINTS FOR GARDENING have been issued and may still be obtained on application.

Our Seeds are all tested before being put up in London. They are packed under our own Supervision, and the greatest care is exercised in the remainder of the packets secured from damp, and kept in dry place for repeat Sowing.

CLAY'S FERTILIZER.

A high-class Fertilizer for Pot Plants and for use in the Garden generally: it supplies natural nourishment to the soil, and assists the process of assimilation, thereby aiding the Plants to attain to their full size, vigour and beauty.

Sold in Tins containing 10 lbs. each...\$1.75

" " 28 lbs. ...\$4.50

Directions for Use are given on the Label.

RANSOME'S "NEW PARIS"

LAW MOWERS,

The Best and Cheapest Machines in the Market.

For Sale at Manufacturers' Prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1894.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1894.

ROMANCE OF GOVERNORSHIP.

It cannot of course be averred that the Governor of one's Majesty's Crown colonies ever wore a crown, yet they can all virtually do so, for they personally represent their Sovereign in a greater degree than they do the Imperial Government, and to the native mind—that is the mind of the masses—they are the living emblem of royalty. Little wonder, then, that some, if not all of the elect, should find during their tenure of office in far-away colonies, such for instance as the Fiji Islands, the Barbadoes, or Hongkong, that all is not gold that glitters, that their lot, like that of the ordinary policeman, is not a happy one, and that there is quite a romantic side to life in the Georges East. Sometimes Fortune favours them, and their reign in one or other of their little kingdoms is brought to a happy conclusion, with flattering addresses and they carry away with them the good wishes of a community whose finances have, by virtue of the adoption of wise and timely measures, been raised from the verge of hopeless bankruptcy to a degree of prosperity altogether new to them. Such, if we remember rightly, was the experience of Governor Sir William Robinson when he relinquished the reins of government at

Bermuda, and in one or two other "appendages of the Crown," and such, too, has been the lot of Sir Ambrose Shee, the Governor of the Bahamas, who, according to a recent article in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "has achieved a most remarkable change in the condition of the community he had to govern than has ever been the case in any Crown dependency before, within a similar space of time." This achievement lies in the development of the sisal industry, and, truly, its history reads like a romance which will, we doubt not, be read with interest in this part of the world at the present critical period, for there are probably several nations of the Far Orient where the development of this new industry would result in considerable benefit to investors generally. According to the report before Sir Ambrose Shee affected a remarkable transformation of the condition of the colony in the following simple manner:—

One day a man came into his office carrying a bundle, and Sir Ambrose, struck by the nature of the rough piece of rope with which it was tied, asked the man where he got it. The man said it grew in his garden. The Governor was incredulous, whereupon the man said—"Why, there's plenty of it in your Excellency's own grounds!" And there, sure enough, was an abundance of the sisal plant, thitherto regarded as a nuisance, over-running the vegetable gardens and strangling the yams and sweet potatoes, and which had defied all attempts to root it out or burn it out. Sir Ambrose Shee, however, at once detected the fibrous appearance of the plant, and from a few leaves he plucked out beautiful long fibres five or six feet in length. He suggested its suitable cultivation—only to be laughed at and ridiculed as the possessor of a new fad. He went back to England, and, inducing a few wealthy men (Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is one of them) to invest some money in the enterprise, he allotted 100,000 acres of crown lands for the practical application of the scheme—the production of a fibre that rivals and equals, if it does not exceed, Manila hemp. This area has not yet all been reduced to the cultivation of the clonal plant, but it very soon will be. The report now under consideration states that the plant is a somewhat extraordinary one. It is not affected by drought, and grows in the coral rocks, sustained by the lime with which they are impregnated. Half a ton of fibre per acre is a safe return, and \$10 per ton is a low average for the fibre as yielded. This year there will be a moderate export, but it is anticipated that next year the exports will reach 2,000 tons, and that they will go on increasing at the rate of about a ton tons yearly. This new gold mine of the colony is, the official report states, one which can be worked out and the colonists will themselves share in the benefits of it. Sir Ambrose having been careful to allocate ten-acre lots to all heads of families who had neither land nor present means of purchasing it, the lots to be paid for out of the first crop. Thus Governor Shee has established a permanent industry in place of the precarious sponge fishing and fruit cultivation that previously existed, and has changed the Bahamas into what is described as "a prospering, contented, and smiling colony."

Shortly after his arrival in this colony Sir William Robinson led the residents of Hongkong to believe that he would inaugurate a reign of propriety here the like of which few, even in their most sanguine moments, ever dreamed of. Taxation was to be reduced to a minimum; \$600 a year were to be saved by a stroke of the pen; encouragement was to be given to the establishment and building up of local industries and his Excellency, with the hearty co-operation of "Joss," was to leave the huddled colony of Hongkong a prospering, contented, and smiling haven of rest, a modern Arcady, where even share-holders were whigs. Alas! "Man only profits" and but seldom accomplishes the aims of his destiny. And it has been with Governor Robinson: So far as the position of the taxpayers of the colony is concerned, the summer of our awakening has ended in about the blackest page of Hongkong's history having to be placed on record in 1893 and 1894. And unless his Excellency effects considerable retrenchment in the Public Service in the near future, disengages with the services of scoundrels and superfluous officials, and does something more than merely hint at the encouragement of local enterprises, he will, when taking leave of us in the not far distant future, have cause not only to "unasy lies the head that wears a crown," but tacitly admit that his government in Hongkong has not been altogether devoid of romance.

TELEGRAMS.

THE LOMBOK MASSACRE.

LONDON, August 30th.

The disaster has cast a gloom over Holland. A fresh expedition against the rebels is in course of preparation, and in the meantime Dutch gunboats are bombarding Lombok.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

The Russian fleet in the Caspian Sea will shortly be replaced by larger and stronger vessels.

(Special to the *Hongkong Telegraph*)

GREAT FIRE AT CANTON.

DESTRUCTION OF THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

Appalling Loss of Life.

CANTON, 1st August, 8 a.m.

There has been a great fire here on the river, which has completely destroyed the whole of the well known "flower boats." The fire broke out at 3:30 this morning and all attempts to check it were of no avail. It is still smouldering. Over three hundred lives are reported to be lost.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Malwa left Bombay for this port on the 28th inst.

It is estimated that throughout the world, from \$65,000,000 to \$85,000,000 in gold is annually used in the arts and domestic.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.) that the E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Adria*, from Australia, left Port Darwin for this port, on the 30th inst.

THERE were nineteen Lieutenant-Generals in the Confederate Army, and all are dead save four—Wade Hampton, Joseph Wheeler, James Longstreet and John B. Gordon.

An Emergency Convocation of St. Andrew's Chapter, No. 218, S.C., will be held in the Freemason's Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8:30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting companions are cordially invited.

SACCHARINE, the new sweetening substance extracted from coal-tar, is now used for preserving fruit. It is claimed that the fermentation often results from the use of sugar in the avoided, and that the new process preserves the flavor, colour and form of the fruit better than the old.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Canopus*, from China, arrived at London on the 30th inst.

THE Canadian Pacific Company's steamer *Empress of India* went into Kowloon Dock yesterday for the usual periodical overhaul.

REJECTED—He—Dearest Julia, will you accept my hand and my fortune? She—Oh, no; the first is too large, and the second is too small.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *China*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Honolulu, Yokohama and Nagasaki, on the 28th inst.

"But you have so arranged your will as to invite litigation," said the solicitor. "Certainly," said the dying man, "I don't propose to be forgotten."

THE adjourned Inquiry into the recent fire in Jervois Street was concluded at the Magistracy this forenoon. Mr. Wodehouse finding that "the cause of the conflagration is unknown."

FATHER (to his three daughters)—It's about time that you should get married. Don't refuse a chance. (To his three sons)—Don't you boys be so foolish as to marry. That's the best advice I can give you.

FRESH evidence of an important nature having come to light since the publication of our last issue, connects with some mischievous and offensive members of "the elect" of this colony, held over till to-morrow.

BERNG'YAU, coolie, who was banished from the Colony on December last for five years, turned up at Yau-mai-si recently, and was recognised and captured by a *lukang* yesterday. The prisoner again bowed before Mr. Wodehouse this morning, and pleaded that he came to the Colony to make money. Result:—One year "top-side."

THE Band of the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry will play the following programme in the Barrack Square this evening, commencing at 7:30 o'clock:—

Polska.....	Andrew.
Quadrille.....	Goodwin.
Schottische.....	Ricketts Rackety
Valzer.....	Corbin.
Sousa.....	Williams.
Lancers.....	Godfrey.
Tarce O'Neil's Night	Briganza.
Scotische.....	Sunbeam.
Valzer.....	Blackstock.

THE New Victoria Hotel will open its doors to the public to-morrow morning, under the management of Messrs. Madar and Farmer, both of whom are well and favorably known in connection with the Old Victoria Hotel. The new building is admirably adapted for the purpose, and has been fitted up with electric light and all the most modern improvements. The enterprising proprietors should, judging from the appearance of the rooms and the well known abilities of the management to make guests thoroughly at home in the old "vic," have no cause to regret their new venture.

If you ever have a sick headache and want it cured quickly and effectively, with none of the debilitating effects of opium or kindred drugs, just take a tablespoonful of red pepper, mix it with vinegar to a thick paste and spread upon a cloth, cotton or linen, bind upon the forehead with a bandkerchief, from temple to temple, then take about two grains of red pepper in a teaspoonful of vinegar and swallow it. The mixture on the forehead will burn, but will not blister, and in the course of ten minutes the headache will disappear under the stimulating effects of this remedy, leaving the patient feeling as if such distressing things as sick headaches were unknown to the human race.

CONSTABLE Peppr, bronze medalist, etc., appears to be on quite a new "high" and instead of further practising the high art of opium grabbing, has turned his attention to "black diamonds." He had four Chinese women up at the Magistracy this morning on a charge of unlawfully preventing him making a raid on the *Tung Wah*, his salary being paid by the *Tung Wah*. His duty should be to record all deaths, make returns of the different diseases from which the patients are suffering, especially those of an infectious or contagious nature, and generally see that the place is conducted in a proper manner, but not to interfere in any way with the treatment of the patients.

Dr. Ayres said a European Surgeon had been appointed to daily report as regards the *Tung Wah Hospital*. Correspondence was still going on with the Government in respect to the dispensaries. With regard to the registration of deaths he had proposed that before the Government entered upon any large expenditure it should appoint some young Chinese surgeon who had all the time to call out for them to do this work, and that they should be stationed at different points of the town.

The President—Agree with the recommendations of the report?

Mr. Francis thought it might be useful to add for the information of the Board that certain proposals had been made through the Chinese College of Medicine, which would involve the establishment of three or more dispensaries throughout the city under the entire control and management of the College of Medicine, each to be in charge of a qualified Chinese practitioner, who would also be under the entire control of the College, the Government contributing to the College a certain amount per annum to go towards the cost of maintaining these institutions. These would be free dispensaries for the poorer classes in the neighbourhood, and each practitioner would practically be Registrar of deaths and births, vaccinating officer, etc. The Chinese College of Medicine was very much interested in the subject and had taken it up extensively, and the Government had already made offers of a certain amount which would not be quite sufficient, and application had been made for a larger sum. Quite apart from the mere question of statistics it was important that some qualified man, European for choice, although that would be too expensive, should take charge of the *Tung Wah* Hospital to meet the requirements of the Chinese people.

Mr. Francis said that the Chinese would be greatly relieved if the Chinese College of Medicine was given the charge of the *Tung Wah* Hospital.

That is that as it is impossible for non-professional men to determine as to the best method of dealing with a work of such importance as the proposed New Central Market, local architects be invited to send in designs for a New Central Market with detailed plans and estimates, the building to be erected on the present foundations. Government to offer two prizes therefor.

That in consequence of the Minutes of his Excellency Governor Sir William Des Voeux, dated the 3rd and 12th April, 1891, this Committee is called upon to decide between the designs of the Honourable the Surveyor General and of Mr. H. W. Wills.

That this Committee has no sufficient information before its Members to enable it to decide between the designs of the Honourable the Surveyor-General and of Mr. H. W. Wills.

That a Commission be appointed with power to call professional and other witnesses before it to examine them and report.

That such Commission should consist of the Honourable the Acting Colonial Secretary, Mr. J. I. Kewick, and one of the other Un-official Members of Council.

These resolutions were not seconded.

The Hon. T. H. Whitehead moved the following resolution:—

1. That as it is impossible for non-professional men to determine as to the best method of dealing with a work of such importance as the proposed New Central Market, local architects be invited to send in designs for a New Central Market with detailed plans and estimates, the building to be erected on the present foundations.

2. That the Committee with state that they

make the above recommendation on the understanding that every economy in the designs has been made which the Surveyor General can devise and that a saving of at least \$20,000 will be made on the original estimates.

The Hon. T. H. Whitehead seconded.

Question put and agreed to.

In the face of this evidence and seeing that Dr. Ho Kai was a member of the Public Works Committee in July, 1891, would it not have been advisable for the members of the sub-Committee of the Sanitary Board to have made some reference, however slight, to the above mentioned incidents? Perhaps Dr. Ho Kai, in common with Mr. Mitchell-Jones, is not blessed with a very merciful memory. But, however, that may be, it is possible that the decision of the Board to have the report forwarded to the Government at once, and in its original form, may open the door to another rebuff such as was administered to the Board in respect to the Governor's historical mistake, respecting which we shall have a word or two to say at a no distant date, for it was manifestly induced, on the part of the Government to investigate the Sanitary Board into a lengthy discussion about what has turned out to be ancient history. And we think that with reference to the new Central Market, that Government, should, when asking for the Board's opinions on the plans, have forwarded copies of the reports which we have, to justice to all parties, published above. Had that been done the Government could not, under any circumstances, have been taunted with discreditable, or lack of foresight in the premises.

The Committee have taken the evidence of Dr. Ho Kai, who has, we understand, been

in special charge of this work from the commencement. They have also examined Mr. Vivian Laddo, referred to in the correspondence in

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE TUNG WAH HOSPITAL.

The following report of the discussion which took place at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board with reference to the proposed supervision of the *Tung Wah Hospital* will, in view of the policy pursued by the Directors of that institution since the outbreak of plague in the Colony, be read with interest:—

The Committee appointed to enquire into the question of mortality statistics reported as follows:—

We beg to report for the information of the Board that we have considered the question of mortality statistics referred to us as a sub-Committee. After careful enquiry we are of opinion that the only way to improve the present mortality statistics

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1894.

there are less than from twelve to fifteen thousand. These troops are mostly Manchu men, and are armed with Winchester repeating rifles. Against these troops the Japanese have only succeeded in sending to the front up to date about 3,200 men. The force sent is very insufficient.

Since the King of Korea fell into the power of the Japanese on the 23rd of July, other officers have been selected for the more important posts in the provinces. Several have essayed to enter upon their duties, but have not been successful. The men who have just been appointed Governors of the different provinces have absolutely no control over the people, and anarchy reigns supreme throughout the land. I fear that the Japanese demonstration of the year of grace 1894 will prove no better than the awful blood-curdling affair of 1892. The Koreans will not listen to terms suggested by the Japanese, and instead of bettering her position in the peninsula, Japan will find the course of events usher in the very reverse.—*Kobe Herald*.

WAR NEWS FROM TIENSIN.

A correspondent, who left Shanghai last Tuesday for Tientsin, writes from that port on the 18th inst., as follows:—At Chefoo we were told that the Peking Squadron of the Chinese fleet, consisting of ten large ships and four torpedo boats had left for parts unknown. Yesterday morning, however, ten ships of the said squadron followed us into Taku, keeping at a respectable distance from the shore. What has become of the other four I know not. Malicious tongues already say that the Japanese fleet has destroyed them. We will wait and see. Admiral Ting, as was expected, landed on Tong-ku and took the afternoon train with us to Tientsin. He is a tall, thin man, with a scanty moustache and "goatee" beard and probably feels himself more at home on land than sea. Several of the "Ping" line of steamers left Tong-ku yesterday afternoon, loaded with "black diamonds," and they will probably be convoyed by the ships of the Peking squadron, which probably require the coal for their own use at Wei-hai-wei or elsewhere. Viceroy Li is said to be exceedingly vexed because the Chinese fleet appeared to be of no use whatever. Two lines of contact torpedoes have been laid within the Taku Bar, but outside the Boom and Chalon Barrier, and one line inside the mouth of the Peho River, and it is now dangerous for steamers to come here. I am told that people fear a rising of the natives against their oppressive rulers, and all foreign missionaries ought to withdraw from all parts of the interior to the Treaty Ports without delay and arm for the fray. The French gunboat *Lion* and the German gunboat *Wolf* is expected to reach the Bund this morning.

The telegram from London stating that the Japanese fleet had defeated the Chinese fleet near Yoko-hama is incorrect, as on Thursday the Chinese fleet was scattered off Shan-hai-kuan, and yesterday it was off the Peho bar.

The United States Consul and Mr. Tenney were widely treated in the Tientsin native city recently, while on their way to the Viceroy's Yen-tien. Measures should be taken to protect our foreigners from the insults of the ignorant populace, who seem to be unable to understand the most elementary international obligation.

The Tientsin press have for sale, at the very low price of \$1.00 per set of five volumes, the English translation of *The Peking Gazette* from July 1st, 1892, to February 21st, 1894. As this translation was executed with great care by competent scholars, it should be useful to students of Chinese. It is a valuable record of Chinese affairs during the period embraced. It is well printed on good paper, and each of the five volumes contains a copious index of contents.

On the 13th Inst., about 1 o'clock in the afternoons while the floating bridge was being opened for the sail-ships to pass, there came a wheel-barrow, with a heavy load, who pushed his wheel-barrow from a very high bridge to a low one. As the momentum of the wheel-barrow overcame its own force, he could not stop; the result was that both the coolie and the wheel-barrow fell into the river. It is said that the wheel-barrow was up in a few minutes, but the man never appeared again.

As there has been so much rain of late the river overflows its banks at several places of which *Hsiao Lin Chiang* is one, the men of the village being afraid that the water would cover their village, built a bank with poles, planks and mud on the 11th Inst., which was effective. On the next day about 8 o'clock in the evening, a man tried to steal the planks. Fortunately he was seen by the villagers, otherwise the water would have come straight in. The man was caught and sent to the Tientsin district magistrate's yamen to be punished.

Consular notifications have been issued by the British Consul at Tientsin exposing the strict observance of neutrality upon all British subjects during the continuance of the present unhappy war between China and Japan. He also states that he has been requested by the Chinese authorities to notify to masters of British steamers entering the port of Taku that they should go very slowly, when within one mile of the black buoy so as to avoid running into torpedoes, &c.

"In October, 1891, a book was left at my house telling of a medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and describing a case like mine that had been cured by it. As I had often heard this medicine well spoken of, I made up my mind to try it, and before I had taken two doses, I felt great relief, and before I had quite finished the bottle it was completely cured, and has since been in the best of health."

"I went to a doctor, who sounded me and gave me medicine, but I got no relief, and after taking his medicine for a month, I left off going to him, as then fried stomach soles and other medicines but nothing did me any good. In this state I continued week after week, growing more feeble all the while. I felt that if I did not soon find a remedy I should be done for altogether."

"In October, 1891, a book was left at my house telling of a medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and describing a case like mine that had been cured by it. As I had often heard this medicine well spoken of, I made up my mind to try it, and before I had quite finished the bottle it was completely cured, and has since been in the best of health."

"I thank God that this medicine was ever made known to me. Otherwise I should have been in my grave before now. I will answer anyone who may write me concerning the facts set forth. Yours truly (Signed) Thomas Foster, 16, Chatham Place, Adelaide Street, Hull, March 24th, 1892."

"Now let us see. The symptoms of Mr. Foster's complaint are easily recognizable. He suffered from indigestion and dyspepsia. The medicines administered by his physician or purchased by himself proved useless because they were not addressed to the disease with which he was actually afflicted, but possibly to one or more of his symptoms. To abolish any existing evil it always comes we must work at—now more consequences."

"The 'stomach tonic' which Mr. Foster hoped might relieve him only does so for a moment on precisely the same principle that a sharp application of whip and spur wakes up a tired horse, not by giving him strength, but by rousing his reserved nervous force, with a deeper reaction to follow. That's how it ever was and will be."

Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup restored this gentle system to real and genuine health by cleansing his system of the poison of disease, by removing the obstructions and enabling the stomach to retain and digest food. A very simple thing, yet how hard to accomplish, oh! my masters.

This remedy does it, however, as is testified by host of witnesses all over the world—witnesses who say more in praise of its merits than you would have time to read—indeed.

EXTRAORDINARY DEALS AT WHIST.

In the playing of cards a number of strange and remarkable hands have, are now, been developed, and particularly at the game of whist. In fact, four gentlemen had been playing together for about two hours with the ordinary results, when one of them, after having dealt, found his hand to consist of the entire thirteen trumps. All the time two packs of cards had

been alternately used, and this occurred after one of them had been shuffled and cut in the usual manner.

In another case in the East Indies a pack of cards was in service which had been played with before, and these were shuffled and cut in the usual way. When the pack had been dealt out, the dealer was found to have all the thirteen trumps (spades), his partner had eleven clubs, his antagonist on the left hand twelve hearts, and the one on the right twelve diamonds.

At the Union Whist Club of Boulogne on one occasion a player dealt himself and partner, in the course of an ordinary game, the twenty-six red cards, while to their opponents fell the twenty-six black.

The most notorious hand of whist ever played is that known as "the Duke of Cumberland's hand." It has never been definitely settled how this hand came to be dealt, but such a peculiar combination naturally suggests suspisions of foul play. However, the fact remains that the Duke, playing in the rooms at Bath, held in his hands king, knave, nine, seven of trumps (clubs); ace, king of diamonds; ace, king, queen, knave of hearts; and ace, king, queen of spades; and yet was unable to secure a single spade, and moreover, lost a bet of £10,000 upon the hand. This incredible result was achieved as follows:—The Duke, of course, led with a trump and found his partner void in that suit. His left hand adversary (whom we may call "Y") having ace, queen, ten, eight, and his right-hand adversary "Z" the remaining five trumps and no diamonds, the consequence was that "Z" trumped diamonds twice, and "Y" slitting over the Duke with better trumps, after taking the sixth trick, had the lead with the seven remaining diamonds, and thus "Y" and "Z" made the thirteen tricks.

A famous strange hand at whist is the "Barbrough hand," so called from an Earl of Barbrough who held it. This hand contained no card above nine. The earl, who gave his name to this hand, was for many years in the practice of laying £10,000 to £1 against the occurrence of this hand, and as this bet was very freely taken, the earl must have realized a handsome sum, as the real odds are 1,827 to 1.

Considering the number of times that we read of a dealer finding himself with a hand containing thirteen trumps, it seems difficult to credit that the odds against the occurrence of this combination are 156,753,389,890 to 1. Yet these are the true odds, provided the cards are properly shuffled. In the majority of the cases which occur the odds are much less, owing to imperfect shuffling, especially when playing with a new pack of cards.

One of the most painful affairs which ever occurred connected with the game of whist was the De Ros trial, in which Lord de Ros (the peerless baron of England) was convicted of cheating at play. Lord de Ros was a skillful player, and increased his legitimate chances of gain by almost invariably having an honour when it was his deal by a well-known trick of card-sharps called *sauter le cou*.

It was a well-known saying of Lord Herford's:—"What would you do if you saw a man cheating at cards?" "Bet upon him, to be sure."

It is to be feared that some of his lordship's noble friends were accustomed to act upon this maxim. It was in the course of this trial that a distinguished whist player stated in evidence that his winnings at whist had averaged £1,500 a year for twenty years.

AND THIS IS ONE OF THEM.

There are some truths that ought to be blown through a million speaking trumpets every hour; that ought to be printed in big type on the front page of every newspaper; that ought to be painted on every signboard at the crossroads; that ought to be taught in every school. And this is one of them: There is no such thing as earth as a tonic medicine.

People talk of "tonics" and doctors talk of "tonics." Pshaw! When a country is discovered in which no food stuffs are ever raised or imported, and in which the men, women, and children are all well and hearty, we may conclude they subsist on some sort of "tonic." The mischief this delusion about tonics has done is beyond calculation. It leads the sick to lean on broken reeds, to expect relief from a source from which it is simply impossible that relief can come, to waste money in buying "tonics" and precious time in waiting for these alleged "tonics" to work miracles.

Mr. Thomas Foster, of 16, Chatham Place, Adelaide Street, Hull, in an account of a recent illness says, among other things, this: "I then tried stomach tonics, but they did me no good."

People have for sale, at the very low price of \$1.00 per set of five volumes, the English translation of *The Peking Gazette* from July 1st, 1892, to February 21st, 1894. As this translation was executed with great care by competent scholars, it should be useful to students of Chinese. It is a valuable record of Chinese affairs during the period embraced. It is well printed on good paper, and each of the five volumes contains a copious index of contents.

On the 13th Inst., about 1 o'clock in the afternoon while the floating bridge was being opened for the sail-ships to pass, there came a wheel-

barrow, with a heavy load, who pushed his wheel-barrow from a very high bridge to a low one.

As the momentum of the wheel-barrow overcame its own force, he could not stop; the result was that both the coolie and the wheel-barrow fell into the river. It is said that the wheel-barrow was up in a few minutes, but the man never appeared again.

As there has been so much rain of late the river overflows its banks at several places of which *Hsiao Lin Chiang* is one, the men of the village being afraid that the water would cover their village, built a bank with poles, planks and mud on the 11th Inst., which was effective.

On the next day about 8 o'clock in the evening, a man tried to steal the planks.

Fortunately he was seen by the villagers, otherwise the water would have come straight in.

The man was caught and sent to the Tientsin district magistrate's yamen to be punished.

Consular notifications have been issued by the British Consul at Tientsin exposing the strict observance of neutrality upon all British subjects during the continuance of the present unhappy war between China and Japan. He also states that he has been requested by the Chinese authorities to notify to masters of British steamers entering the port of Taku that they should go very slowly, when within one mile of the black buoy so as to avoid running into torpedoes, &c.

"In October, 1891, a book was left at my house telling of a medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and describing a case like mine that had been cured by it. As I had often heard this medicine well spoken of, I made up my mind to try it, and before I had taken two doses, I felt great relief, and before I had quite finished the bottle it was completely cured, and has since been in the best of health."

"I thank God that this medicine was ever made known to me. Otherwise I should have been in my grave before now. I will answer anyone who may write me concerning the facts set forth. Yours truly (Signed) Thomas Foster, 16, Chatham Place, Adelaide Street, Hull, March 24th, 1892."

"Now let us see. The symptoms of Mr. Foster's complaint are easily recognizable. He suffered from indigestion and dyspepsia. The medicines administered by his physician or purchased by himself proved useless because they were not addressed to the disease with which he was actually afflicted, but possibly to one or more of his symptoms. To abolish any existing evil it always comes we must work at—now more consequences."

"The 'stomach tonic' which Mr. Foster hoped might relieve him only does so for a moment on precisely the same principle that a sharp application of whip and spur wakes up a tired horse, not by giving him strength, but by rousing his reserved nervous force, with a deeper reaction to follow. That's how it ever was and will be."

Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup restored this gentle system to real and genuine health by cleansing his system of the poison of disease, by removing the obstructions and enabling the stomach to retain and digest food. A very simple thing, yet how hard to accomplish, oh! my masters.

This remedy does it, however, as is testified by host of witnesses all over the world—witnesses who say more in praise of its merits than you would have time to read—indeed.

EXTRAORDINARY DEALS AT WHIST.

In the playing of cards a number of strange and remarkable hands have, are now, been developed, and particularly at the game of whist. In fact, four gentlemen had been playing together for about two hours with the ordinary results, when one of them, after having dealt, found his hand to consist of the entire thirteen trumps. All the time two packs of cards had

Co-day's Advertisements.

THE NEW VICTORIA HOTEL'

WILL OPEN

TOMORROW

(SATURDAY),

SEPTEMBER 1ST.

MADAR & FARMER,

Proprietors.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1894. 1915

CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1886.

16TH DRAWING:

Hongkong, 31st August, 1894. 1915

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that a FIRST RETURN OF CAPITAL amounting to \$7.50 per share has been DECLARED in this matter.

SHAREHOLDERS on the Register can obtain PAYMENT of this on producing their SCRIP to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after the 1st day of September, 1894.

Lists of Drawn Bonds can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Agents issuing the Loan,

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1894. 1915

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

TENDERS for SPECIE—MEXICAN DOLLARS. Current in this Colony, and weighing 7.17, in Exchange for Sterling Bills Drawn at 10 days 40/- on the Lord Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, London, will be received by the Chief Paymaster, Army Pay Department, until 11 A.M. on TUESDAY, the 4th September, 1894.

The Tenders to state the total amount required (in Pounds Sterling), and the amount for which each Bill should be drawn, but no Bills will be issued for sums less than £100.

The Tenders to be in duplicate and in sealed covers addressed to the Chief Paymaster, Army Pay Department, and endorsed "Tenders for Government Bills."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

WILLIAM L. BARR,
Colonel,
Chief Paymaster, China.
Her Majesty's Treasury Office,
Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 31st August, 1894. 1915

FOR SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

THE STEAMERS:

"ARVOYO."

Captain R. Samuel, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 4th September.

For Freight, apply to

TATA & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1894. 1915

STRATH LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "STRAT-DON,"

FROM NEW YORK AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNMENTS of cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th September, will be subject to removal.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 6th September, or they will not be recognized.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1894.

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

BANKS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—92 per cent., prem., sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £8,000, paid up.—82½ sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares—55, buyers.
CHINESE LOANS.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 £—11 per cent., premium.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$125 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$64½ per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 167½ per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$140 per share, buyers.
Vanuatu Insurance Association—\$71, buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 15 per share.
The Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, buyers.

FIRE INSURANCES.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$180 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$79 per share, sellers.
The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., \$11 per share, sellers.

SHIPPING.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$26½ per share, buyers.
China and Manilla Steam Ship Company—\$67, buyers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—\$38, sales and buyers.
Donghai Steamship Company—\$11, buyers.
China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Preference)—\$6 per share, nominal.
China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary)—\$1 per share, nominal.

REFINERIES.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$156 per share, ex div., sellers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$48, buyers.

MINING.

Punjab Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—\$6 per share, sellers.
Punjab Mining Co.—(Preference)—\$1.70 per share, buyers.
The Rain Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sellers.
The New Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$20 per share, sellers.
Societe Francaise des Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$20 new share, sellers.
The Tidore Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$6, sellers.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—77 per cent. premium, buyers.
Gen. Fawcett & Co., Limited—\$21 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$47 per share, buyers.
Wanchai Warehouse Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, sellers.

HOTELS.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$11 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Co., Silver cent., Debentures etc.
The Shanghai Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.

LANDS AND BUILDING.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sales and sellers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$11 buyers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$20 per share, buyers.
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$14 per share, sellers.

DISPENSARIES.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$10,30, sellers.
Dakin, Crichton & Co., Limited—\$11 per share, buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$6 per share, sellers.
H. C. Brown & Co., Limited—\$4 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$107 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$125 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$40 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$4 per share, buyers.
The Green Island Cement Co.—\$5, buyers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$4.75, buyers.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$70, buyers.
Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.—\$2 per share.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 2/2
Bank Bills, on demand 2/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/3
Credits at 4 months' sight 2/3
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/3

ON PARIS—

Bank Bills, on demand 2.80
Credits, at 4 months' sight 2.86

ON INDIA:

T. T. 191½
On Demand 192

ON SHANGHAI:

Bank, T. T. 73½
Private, 30 days' sight 74½
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) 88.80
Silver (per oz.) 30½

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. J. J. Anderson. Mr. C. E. Mehta.
Mr. J. Batash. Mr. T. Mitchell.
Rev. S. A. Bayle. Mr. Oscar Noodt.
Capt. J. C. Brodrust. Lieut. E. Petre.
Captain R. Crawford. Mr. C. H. Potts.
Dr. V. Danenborg. Mr. D. Prochandy.
Mr. W. A. Duff. Mr. C. Rotbach.
Mr. J. J. East. Mr. F. E. Shear.
Mr. J. T. Esman. Mr. T. Tatlock.
Mr. J. Hamilton. Capt. & Mrs. Wilman.
Mr. J. Kinghorn. Mr. G. Watum.
Mr. H. Konetz. Mr. W. Whaley.
Mr. R. Kyll.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Dr. Bearblock. Capt. and Mrs. Moore.
Miss Cee. Mr. F. Morony.
Mr. H. L. Dalrymple. Mr. W. Parfitt.
Mr. E. Delbance. Mrs. Robinson and children.
Mr. R. P. Dipole. Mr. F. H. Slaght.
Mr. J. P. Dowling. Mr. & Mrs. A. Findlay.
Mr. Geo. Fenwick. Smith and family.
Mr. S. Harrison. Capt. & Mrs. Stomach.
Mr. Morton Jones. Mr. A. G. Stokes.
Dr. Meaden. Capt. and Mrs. Wilson.
Mr. Medhurst.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Melbourne*, with the outward French mail, left Singapore on the 20th instant at 5 a.m., and may be expected here on the 5th proximo.

THE AMERICAN MAILS.
The O. & O. S. Co.'s steamer *Gaelic*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco on the 7th instant, left Nagasaki on the 28th instant at 4 a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port on the 16th instant.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, Yokohama and Nagasaki on the 28th instant.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China steamer *Winglong*, from Calcutta and Straits, left Singapore on the 26th instant, and may be expected here to-morrow.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver on the 26th instant for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamer *Arroyo* left Singapore on the 27th instant, and may be expected here on the 3rd proximo.

The steamer *Argyle* left Singapore on the 28th instant, and may be expected here on the 3rd proximo.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Malwa* left Bombay on the 28th instant, and may be expected here on the 15th proximo.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Falconer & Co.'s Register.)
To-day.

Barometer	— a.m.	— p.m.
Hygrometer	— a.m.	— p.m.
Thermometer	— a.m.	— p.m.
Thermometer	— p.m.	— p.m.
Thermometer	— (Wet bulb)	— (Dry bulb)
Thermometer	— p.m.	— (do)
Thermometer	— p.m.	— (do)
Thermometer	— (Misture)	— (Wetbulb)

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.
STRATHDON, British steamer, 1,720, C. Johnston, 30th August.—Singapore 23rd August, General.—Doddwell, Carrill & Co.

RHENOLD, German steamer, 650, W. G. Rahls, 31st August.—Manila 27th August, Sugar, Chinese.

GEORGE T. HOMER, American ship, 1,267, C. Remond, 31st August.—Yokohama 4th Aug., Ballast.—Shewan & Co.

ALDRIDGE, British steamer, 1,086, D. Nicholas, 31st August.—Shanghai 26th August, and Foochow 29th, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

MONKUT, British steamer, 859, C. Stomach, 27th August.—Bangkok 27th August, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

PRAYA, 130, Captain Maciasac—Hongkong Government Tender.

RIO, German steamer, 1,104, C. H. Davidson, 14th August.—Swatow 12th Aug., General.—Weller & Co.

KIEL, German steamer, 831, M. W. Kultfeld, 31st August.—Shanghai 28th Aug., General.

SHANTUNG, British steamer, 1,135, H. C. D. Frampton, 23rd August.—Samarsang 15th August, Sugar.—Butterfield & Swire.

LANGKE, British steamer, 1,494, Milne, 31st August.—Cardiff 20th June, and Singapore 23rd August, General.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

KWIKIANG, British steamer, 1,100, A. W. Outteridge, 31st August.—Canton 14th August, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TAIWAN, British steamer, 1,464, R. Nelson, 31st August.—Sydney 14th August, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

YUNG-CHUNG, Chinese steamer, 960, R. E. Harris, 12th August.—Amoy 10th August, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

IRINE, British steamer, 826, Henry Webber, 21st August.—Foochow 19th August, Vermeille.—Weller & Co.

JAPAN, British steamer, 2,795, V. W. Hall, 26th August.—London 13th July, and Singapore 20th August, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

MACHEW, British steamer, 1,040, Geo. Anderson, 28th August.—Glasgow 5th July, Cardiff 14th, Port Said 28th, and Penang 17th August, Coal and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

MONKUT, British steamer, 859, C. Stomach, 27th August.—Bangkok 27th August, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

PRAYA, 130, Captain Maciasac—Hongkong Government Tender.

RIO, German steamer, 1,104, C. H. Davidson, 14th August.—Swatow 12th Aug., General.—Weller & Co.

SHANTUNG, British steamer, 1,135, H. C. D. Frampton, 23rd August.—Samarsang 15th August, Sugar.—Butterfield & Swire.

SIAM, British steamer, 992, J. F. Messer, 28th August.—Swatow 27th August, General.—Bradley & Co.

YUNG-CHUNG, Chinese steamer, 960, R. E. Harris, 12th August.—Amoy 10th August, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

HAILING VESSELS.

BIDSTON HILL, British four-masted barque, 2,424, W. J. Jones, 15th August.—Shanghai 16th July, Ballast.—Shewan & Co.

CALIS CURTIS, American schooner, 35, Brake, 21st June.—Yao (Caroline Islands) 29th May, General.—Order.

COMET, Nicaragua barque, 600, J. Kirk, 26th June.—Manila 17th June, Sugar.—Shewan & Co.

FALLS OF THE CLYDE, British ship, 1,740, Addin, 15th Aug.—Cardiff 12th May, Coal.—Weller & Co.

H. PACKFIELD, German bark, 1,249, T. W. H. Higginot, and August.—Cardiff 8th March, Coal.—Meichers & Co.

IVY, American ship, 1,181, Lowell, 26th August.—San Francisco 12th June, General.—Shewan & Co.

JAPAN, Italian bark, 306, Bartolomeo Guatavini, 22nd June.—Calais 2nd April, Ballast.—Order.

KITTY, British bark, 916, Wilson, 14th July.—Kalgan 28th June, Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

LIMA, German bark, 461, Albrecht, 6th August.—Albany (W.A.) 12th June, Sandalwood.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SEbastiAn BACH, German barque, 822, Hansen, 2nd July.—Kejting 9th July, Timber.—Weller & Co.

SILVERHORN, British ship, 1,853, Gibson, 26th July.—Shanghai 13th July, General.—Shewan & Co.

SURGEON, American ship, 2,628, Sewall, 10th July.—New York 28th March, Kerosene Oil.—Reuter, Brockleman & Co.

YUNG-CHUNG, Chinese steamer, 960, Rester, Brockleman & Co.